

**37610 to 37612—Continued.****37612. VIBURNUM SARGENTI** Koehne.

"This shrub usually grows from 5 to 8 feet tall, with upright branches which, on adult plants, assume a dark-gray, corky appearance. The leaves are roundish ovate to ovate, usually 3-lobed, rounded to square at the base,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and 2 inches broad, dark yellowish green and smooth above, pale green and somewhat pilose beneath. The flattish corymbose flower cluster, with prominent showy neutral flowers surrounded by the corymbs, and the fertile flowers with purple anthers come in blossom about the first of June. The subglobose or rounded fruit, scarlet or orange-scarlet, ripens in September. This species greatly resembles *Viburnum americana*, but differs from it in its more upright habit, largely ray flowers, and the fruits are not as brilliant and are considerably smaller and less abundant. *Viburnum sargentii* is perfectly hardy at Rochester, N. Y., and there it is a very useful park and garden shrub." (*The Florists' Exchange*, May 20, 1911).

**37613 to 37622.**

From Cambridge, England. Presented by Mr. R. Irwin Lynch, curator, Botanic Garden. Received March 24, 1914.

**37613. AMYGDALUS PERSICA** L.  
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

Peach.

**37614. CYDONIA OBLONGA** Miller.  
(*Pyrus cydonia* L.)

Quince.

See S. P. I. No. 30059 for previous introduction and description.

**37615. LAUROCERASUS LUSITANICA** (L.) Roem.

(Prunus lusitanica L.)

Portuguese cherry laurel.

"An evergreen shrub of wide, bushy form, usually 10 to 20 feet, but occasionally 40 to 50 feet high, more in diameter; young branches quite smooth and very dark. Leaves ovate or oval,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inches wide; quite smooth on both surfaces; very dark, glossy green above, paler below; shallowly roundish toothed. Racemes produced in June from the ends of the previous summer's shoots and from the axils of their leaves; 6 to 10 inches long, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches through, more or less erect. Flowers white, one-third to one-half inch across, calyx cup shaped, with shallow, rounded lobes; stalk one-third of an inch long. Fruit dark purple, one-third of an inch long, cone shaped, pointed. 'Native of Spain and Portugal; introduced in 1648' (*Alton*). In all but the coldest parts of Great Britain the Portugal laurel is one of the handsomest and most effective of evergreens. It should be grown as isolated specimens, especially in thinly wooded parts of the grounds. Although it is chiefly valued for the luxuriance of its rich green lustrous foliage, it has some merit as a flowering shrub, for in June it produces an extraordinary profusion of long, slender racemes, whose only defect is that the flowers are rather dull. It is hardier than the cherry laurel, and on warm, well-drained soil withstands 32 degrees of frost without being in the least affected." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 241).

**37616. MALUS BACCATA** (L.) Moench.  
(*Pyrus baccata* L.)

Siberian crab apple.

See S. P. I. Nos. 26681 and 31028 for previous introductions.